A NIGHT ATTACK.

I was still a young man, scarcely more than a boy, in fact, when I left England to become the partner of my old schoolmate. Dick Merton, who had settled down as a sheep-farmer in We could hear the trampling of horses' feet South America. Our joint and rather modest capital was invested in a league of land near Sante Fe, on the Parana, bought "for a song," on account of some defect in the title; also in a few sheep, having the lathy appearance and almost the speed of greyhounds; and lastly in the materials of our house, of which, as we had ourselves been the architects, builders, and clerks of the work, we were not a little proud. It was built of sun-baked bricks, and consisted of one tolerably large room, with a flat roof and parapet, accessible from the inside by means of a ladder. Around it at about thirty yards distance we had dug a deep dry ditch, crossed by a drawbridge, and intended as a protection against surprise by our enterprising neighbors, the Indians. The latter dusky gentlemen had hitherto behaved themselves very much as such, and had confined their throat-cutting propensities to certain stray sheep, instead of gratify ing them at the expense of the owners. But ugly tales were still told of their doings round about us-of white men taken while riding in sight of home and tortured; of cattle driven off, and sheep speared in very wantenness of mischief-which were not reassuring, and which caused us to keep a particularly sharp look out, ais immunity from our shots. especially when, as now, the Indian moon (their favorite time of attack) gave light enough to point the way to plunder, but not to guide

the aim of the defenders. when his word was law among a select circle of treme, and consisted merely of a sufficiently aged pair of leather unmentionables and a red flannel shirt—the whole being surmounted and the rope which held up the draw bridge in the relieved by a very long black beard, and a very first attack) with his burden, Dick, with a deep short but equally black pipe; but through rough attire and surroundings, the indefinable je ne sais quoi of gentility was as clearly re- Alfred, and will save her or die with her. Liscognizable as when he was sowing his rather extensive crop of wild oats upon home soil, and before that memorable Derby which induced eye on him, and the moment you get a fair him, after settling with duns of every descrip- chance fire at him. If you kill her, it is the tion, to embark himself and the leavings of his | better fate. When I hear the shot I will throw property, and dwell among sheep and savages, until he could return with fresh grist to carry

Can you'see anything stirring in the camp? said he, as he came up. Those horses are who will rush from the ditch. Good by.

making a confounded row in the corral. I saw

And he was down the ladder before I were ready for visitors.

on the civilized mill.

but our little half-wild Pampa horses had a should mar her deliverance. stamping upon the ground, were not to be dis-

long look out on the plains.

will be here directly.

dered horses would be certain death. Dick, rather to my surprise-for I did not

Spanish idiom, to "make themselves scarce." Unless, he said, you can tell a plain tale, senores, without lies, vamos and adios.

If this be true, said Dick, turning to mesomething—the sooner we prepare to fight the from a bullet. better. Of course they were not attacking Raworld to be destroyed, as those valiant gentle-

The natives-both the late arrivals and our own two men, who had often boasted of what they meant to do and had already done in the way of fighting Indians-suddenly disappeared. We afterward learned that they took reluge in were attacked. a corn field in the rear of the house, where they lay concealed until the fight was over.

Our preparations were very simple—a box of cartridges was open (for we were provided with those inestimable peace and life preservers, breech loading rifles) and placed ready to hand, together with a bottle of whiskey and a jar of water; the door and window, our weakest points were secured as strongly as possible; and then | night. Dick and Rosita are living at Don Rashading our bodies behind the parapet, we mon's estancia, that worthy old gentleman peered cautiously over, and strained our eyes to having departed this life short after their marget the first glimpse of an enemy.

Nothing is so annoying as suspense to a young against my ribs with excitement, and a sort of nervous dread that I should not play a man's they invariably do of an evening, to tell them part in the struggle we expected. But Dick's a story, I know that nothing less will content reassured me.

Now look here, Afred, my boy," he said; if we have to fight, keep coor, and do as I tell you. Reach your hand over here-that's right; I like to feel you gripe like that. Now rememning a cup in the rifle corps at home, and don't these wise suggestions for the nurture of chilshow yourself more than you can help: for dren in health of body and spirit : though these beggars have only a few muskets and pistols in the shape of fire arms, they can give it, if you are able, without delay. shoot pretty straight if you stand still enough for a long sight. Their great point will be to that you have refused when asked for. force the door; but we can soon stop that if fire the bricks. Do you see anything?"

There's something dark on the ground near the corral," I answered; it seems nearer than and cakes to quiet the child. it was.

An Indian, sure enough, and the ball's going to commence. As he said this, Dick's rifle rung out in the silence of the night, and I saw a splinter fly white in the moonlight, about a foot above the dark object, which thereupon started up with a cry and fled. Then we heard the galloping of horses, and about one hundred In- lives. dians rode into view, and breaking into twos and threes, circled round us within shot, waving spears and shouting as though the whole company of fallen angels had met to lament their change of circumstances chorally.

Don't shoot! This is all a feint. And my superior's warning came just in time, for a dusky cloud of men sprung out from the ditch and rushed, lance in hand, against the door. Well for us that its fastenings were secure, and that we had not been tempted to throw away shots by the first demonstration. Bang! bang! went our rifles, and I saw with a feeling of plea-sure that the man I had covered fell back with

a hoarse yell.

Don't hurry, but in with your cartridges, I heard next; and both fired again together. This was too much for them; they haited, wavered one moment, and then disappeared as if by magic—our rapid system of firing having completely discomfitted them.

suddenly under the parapet, in time to hear the | and triumphs.

he next move. The moon was nearly over; but that was not so much against us, the night being clear and starlight enough to see a man at ten paces. and guttural sounds of talking, and guessed that a council of war was being held. Suddenly a spark appeared about two hundred vards from the house-for they had fired our haystack-and grew rapidly into a flame. Brighter and brighter it became, and lit up the seene, which one of those men do not easily forget, as with the glare of the noonday sun. Grouped round the flame, and out of range, were our foes-their swarthy skins and snaky hair glistened in the firelight; and they brand ished lances, and screamed with delight at the

destruction they had caused. Dogs were barking, and horses in the corral neighing shrilly and roaring with terror-some fighting desperately to escape.

I looked at my companion's face; it was very pale, and the expression decidedly ugly. Book! he said, hearsely; here comes an em bassador. Good heaven! look! I turned with astonishment; but the sieken-

ing sight, I saw fully accounted for Dick's excitement and rage. A nearly naked Indian was boldly advancing toward us, and bearing before him a burden, which effectually secured, as he meant it to do,

A beautiful white girl of about seventeen was lying helpless in his arms. Her hands were bound behind her back, and masses of coal black hair encircled a face showing deadly ter-Dick Merton, changed indeed since the days | ror and horror in every feature, and drooped nearly to the ground over the savage's arm. Pall Mall dandies, lounged up to where I was Her dress, torn from one white shoulder, showed standing. His costume was simple in the ex- how hard had been the first ineffectual struggle

> against her captors. As the Indian crossed the ditch (they had cut groan, recognized her. It is Rosita, Don Romon's daughter! he broke out. I love her, ten! he continued, hurriedly. This rascal has come to make some proposal to us. Keep your open the window (which I can do more easily than the door), and try for a rescue. But for heaven's sake don't leave the roof. Our only hope is in your being able to keep off the others

And he was down the ladder before I could Johnson, the Yankee, this morning, and he said | speak, leaving his hat cunningly adjusted above that Indians had crossed the river and he | the parapet. Poor Dick! all his coolness and guessed we'd better keep our wits well iled, that | sang froid had vanished now. I myself was the dusky varnim didn't look in to see if we not in a pleasant predicament. To carry out his half mad scheme involved my running a Now, horses were our surest safeguard against | terrible risk of shooting my friend's sweetheart, surprise. Dogs we had too, but they roused us which at any other time would have appeared up so frequently by barking at nothing more impossible; but when I read the agony and formidable than a stray deer or fox, that, re-minded of the gentleman whose amusement it nerves, set my teeth, laid my rifle ready, and was to cry "Wolf!" we lost all faith in them; inwardly swore that no trembling of my hand

truer instinct, and their warnings, given by | And now the savage, a truculent looking brute, raised his voice, and demanded, in broken Spanish a surrender. He threatened us with I can make out some objects moving about all the tortures his ingenious fraternity are so half a mile to the southward, said I, after a justly proud of having invented, in case of obstinacy, and bid us look upon his captive, for They are mounted men, by Jove! exclaimed that she, too, should suffer for us. As he said my companion; and riding hard this way, too. this, he grasped the girl's hair brutally, and Stand here with your rifle, Alfred, while I slip raised her head. With a sudden spring of pain cartridges into the others. At that pace they and fright she threw herself out of his arms, and fell to the ground. His time and mine And so they were. Almost before Dick had had come. As he stooped, my builet laid him reached my side again two "Guachos," their | dead by the feet of his intended victim. Dick usually swarthy faces livid with fear, sprung | made his rush from the window, and the Indifrom their horses, which, covered with blood, ans from theirs from the ditch, as he had presweat, and foam, showed how sharp had been dicted : but, as Rosita was rather nearer the the ride, and rushed over the drawbridge. They house than the ditch, he managed to reach her told us as soon as terror would allow them, that first, and was retreating with her in his arms. three hundred Indian's were in hot pursuit, and | And all depended upon me. My first shot,

would soon be on the spot, and besought us, for aimed at the first of the assailants, missed him the love of the Virgin, to give them shelter, as clean; and before I could seize the other rifle to ride out again into the camp upon their foun- he had made a vicious thrust at Dick, who, encumbered as he was, quite helpless. The lance passed through Rosita's dress, luckily without then know what distinguished liars the natives injury to the wearer; and as the savage drew as a rule are-calmly lit his pipe, and then or- back for a cooler and surer thrust, I had the dered our visitors, in a somewhat doubtful inexpressible pleasure of lodging a bullet in his body, which effectually prevented any further and the other, nine of these squares. Temple lance exercise from him. Then I heard a heavy fall in the room below.

Upon this we learned, after much cross ques- Dick had thrown his burden clean through the tioning, that they had been to buy horses (to open window, at the risk of breaking a limb, steal them, more likely, interrupted Dick) at and turning, found himself engaged hand to the station of a rich Spaniard, Don Ramon hand with a dozen Indians. He set his back miles. Garcia, who lived about four leagues from us; against the wall, and drew his revolver with his and that when they reached the top of gentle right hand, receiving as he did, a spear thrust rise in the ground, and had a view of the house, through his left arm; but his and my revolver, they had seen, to their horror and dismay, a fortunately reserved until now, played among large body of the dreaded Indians, who were the attacking party, and a man was dropped at attacking-for they heard shots-Don Ramon's every shot; so they drew off. Dick managed, with a great effort, to drag himself through the Whereupon, said the spokesman, with teeth window, and then fainted away from loss of chattering, we rode hard to your abode, well blood and exhaustion; and when I ran down knowing that the brave Englishmen would not | the ladder to make fast the window again, I deliver us up. But let us mount your fleetest found him comfortably reclining with his head horses, senores, and ride for hie. Soon they in Rosita's lap, the latter having been stunned will be here, and who can withstand the fierce by her unceremonious entry. But I could not stay to help her; my post was on the roof. I hurried up the ladder, noticing, for the first and I believe it is, for these cowardly scoun- time, that I had myself suffered in the scrimdrels' faces are proof that they have seen mage, to the extent of a slight flesh wound

The fight was over. Throughout the remain mon's place; he has a fort strong enough to re- der of the night the Indians lingered about, sist a thousand of them, and plenty of men and and stole most of the horses and some sheep, arms as well. Most likely they made a dash to but they had not pluck again to encounter the carry off any one who might be strolling at a deadly breech-loaders. Seldom indeed had such distance from the house, or to drive off the a severe lesson been taught them; and when horses; and its equally likely that we shall the glorious sun rose (never sight more welhave them here soon, where there's a better come) we saw them ride beaten off the field, chance for a night attack. In any event, we bearing with them five of the slain; six other must be prepared for them. Naturally, we corpses were lying in front of the window, where can't run away, and leave all we have in the the fiercest struggle had been, and two more were afterwards found, who had crawled into the ditch, like wild animals, to die.

We learned from the pretty Rosita, whose gratitude was most touching, that she had been captured while walking in the orange garden near her father's house, a short time before we

You, noble caballeros, she said, have pre served me from death, and from what is tar worse God will reward you, for I never can. I think Dick, however, was of a different opinion; at all events, he has always seemed remarkably satisfied with the reward he persuaded her to make him.

Some years have passed since that eventful riage. I, too, am with them as a partner in the land, flocks, and herds, of which we have a campaigner, and I felt my heart thumping goodly quantity; and whenever the increasing stock of little Dicks and Rositas ask me, as voice, calm, low, and with a slight drawl in it, them than a full, true, and particular account of the night attack.

To Train a Child

A little tract, issued for distribution by the

1. Never refuse a thing if it is harmless, but

3. Be careful to observe the real illness and you are steady with your shots; and they can avoid causing bodily uneasiness from over that so extensive an undertaking, requiring a clothing, or cold or unwholesome food, such as candy, sugar-plums, sour fruit, or giving buns

4. Avoid false promises. They are sure to be found out false. 5. Avoid threats of all kinds. If believed. they make children timid, and injure both mind and body; if not believed they are useless. Such threats as bosie, policeman, black man are sure to be found out to be false if the child

6. Never say anything untrue to a child. 7. Do not wreak your own bad temper, or visit your own feelings of fatigue and trouble, on children, by being severe with them, or by saying, "You shan't have it," or, "I won't give it to you," when there is no reason for refusal, except that you are yourself tired or in trouble, or out of sorts.

'Go on," "Hold your tongue," "Put it down, etc., unless you really mean that they should be obeyed; and the fewer orders you give the better.

8. Avoid giving orders, such as "Standstill,"

9. Neither give too much pity, nor yet be severe and unkind when a child tumbles down 10. Do not worry a child. Let it alone, and

11. Teach it early to play alone and amuse

bullets from the cavalry outside the ditch sing | To these rules one might be added: Never

SABBATH READING. .

The Two Workers.

Two workers in one field Toiled on from day to day, Both had the same hard labor, Both had the same small pay : With the same blue sky above, The same green grass below, One soul was full of love, The other full of woe.

One leaped up with the light, With the soaring of the lark; One felt it ever night, For his soul was ever dark; One heart was hard as stone, One heart was ever gay; One worked with many a groan, One whistled all the day.

One had a flower clad cot

Beside a merry mill,

Made it sweeter, fairer still; One a wretched hovel had, Full of discord, dirt and din. No wonder he seemed mad. Wife and children starved within. Still they worked in the same field,

Wife and children near the spot

Toiled on from day to day, Both had the same hard labor, Both had the same small pay: But they worked not with one will, The reason let me tell-Lo! the one drank at the still, And the other at the well.

Babylon.

This great city was one of the wonders of the ancient world. The city was situated in a vast plain. We learn a good many particulars of its grandeur from Herodotus, the celebrated ancient historian. According to him-and he is generally regarded as the best of authority -it was in the form of a perfect square, and was upward of fifty miles in circuit. It was surrounded by a wide and deep ditch, lined with brick work and full of water, and the soil dug out was made into bricks, with which the wall was built eighty-seven feet thick and three hundred and fifty feet high. The bricks were baked in furnaces, and hot bitumen was used to cement them together. At every thirty layers of bricks, a layer of reeds was placed. The sides of the ditch were first built in this manner, and then the walls above them. In the walls there were a hundred gates, twenty-five on each side. All these gates were made of

solid brass, and of prodigious size and strength. The Euphrates ran through the city, dividing it into two parts. In the wall lining the river there were smaller gates, also of brass, from which steps conducted down to the stream. Between every two of the great gates there were three watch towers, ten feet higher than the walls, with four such towers at each of the four angles of the wall, and three more between each of those angles and the next adjoining two hundred and fifty towers in all, as they were omitted on that side where the morasses rendered such protection unnecessary. The grand square was divided into twenty-five grand squares. Each of the streets went quite across three times a day. the city in a straight line, extending from a principal gate on one side to another on the opposite side. The vast squares formed by the intersections of the streets were not built upon, but were laid out in gardens and pleasure grounds; and the houses that lined the streets stood at some distance from each other, and were of three and four stories in hight, adorned

At each end of the bridge was a magnificent palace. The old palace was situated on the east side of the river, and the new palace on the west side. The former of these palaces took up four of the squares already spoken of, of Belus, which stood next the old palace, occupied another square. The old city lay on the east side of the river; the new city built by Nebuchadnezzar, on the west side. Both cities were included in the circuit of fifty the bridegroom at the altar, tapped him on the

To fill this immense city with inhabitants, captives from Judea and other countries which | fires?" he conquered. But he failed in carrying out his great plan. The city was never supplied with inhabitants according to its capacity. This great monarch died before he had time to carry out his plan ; and twenty-five yours after nis death the royal seat of the empire was removed from Babylen to Sheesan (the Chusan over him. The Mayor of the city further sweetscripture,) by Cyrus, which put an end to the growing glory of the former city, and it never flourished afterward.

The temple of Belus was constructed by Nebuchadnezzar on the ancient structure supposed to be the tower of Babel. The orginal tower was square, and was half a mile in circuit. It consisted of eight towers, one built four hundred and eighty-one feet, whereas the nothing to me by the side ob life." "Do you tower was nearly six hundred feet in breadth. consider your life worth more than other peo-The upper part of the temple, as fitted up by ple's ?" "It's worth more to me, sah." Nebuchadnezzar, was the place the principal devotions were performed, and was held as ex-

ceedingly sacred. An immense wall was built around the temple by this monarch. It was some two miles and a half in compass. In this wall were several gates, all of solid brass. The brazen sea and other brazen vessels which were carried to Babylon from the temple of Jerusalem, seem to have been employed in the construction of

The name of the god to whom this temple was dedicated was Bel. He is supposed to have been the same with Nimrod, and to have been called Bel from his dominion, and Nimrod from his rebellion; for Bel (or Baal, which is the same name) signifies Lord, and Nimrod a rebel, in the Jewish and Chaldean languages.

This temple stood until the time of Xerxes. But he, in his return from his Grecian expedition, demolished it almost totally, having first plundered it of all its immense riches. He found here several statues of massive gold, one of which is said to have been fifty feet high. The entire value of the gold in this temple seems almost increditable-no less than \$600,-000,000. All this Xerxes took away when he

destroyed the temple. Alexander, when he became the possessor of temple, and actually commenced the work ; but "Mollie knows that," replied her little brother ; his death, which took place soon after, put an | "but she wants a whale !" end to the undertaking. Had he lived and made that city the seat of his empire, as he ber to aim steadily, as though you were win- Ladies' Sanitary Association of London, gives would have done, the glory of Babylon would no doubt have reached the hight that Nebuchad-

nezzar aimed at. The city is supposed to have been built in or near the site of the Tower of Babel, spoken of 2. Never give anything because it is cried for, in the Old Testament. That story is familiar to all our readers By many it is now considered allegorical, as it is difficult to admit large population and extensive revenues, could have been undertaken by a grandson of Noah, even admitting the years lived by men in those days to have been of the same length as the years now are.

> Rev. H. W. Beecher, on receiving a large number into the church, preached an appropri ate sermon, of which this is the conclusion :

And now, my dear Christian brethren, I cannot tell you with what joy I receive you one by one. Although I have been so busy that I could not sit down to take the luxury of joy with each one of you, one after another-for you came too fast for that-yet I propose to myself a better time with you in Heaven than ever I shall have upon earth. But to day let me pause in my work; let me sit down with you to-day in the bower of Christ's love; and let me be happy, and be ye happy, as you and I shall taste the bread and wine for the first time in your lives, to day. No such bread has ever grown as that which you shall taste to day! No grapes were ever crushed of such precious life blood as that with which we shall symbolize the blood of Christ Jesus, shed for the remission of our sins! O children of Christ newborn! O disciples of Christ new-learned! O fragments. It is then put into little boxes or expectation of getting husbands, as there are heirs of glory, expectants of Heaven !- I bid you God Speed. And if ever in after-times you | Two or three hundred persons in Paris are de-

Down with you! and I felt myself pulled a child; to enter its griefs and joys, its trials waylaid by secret enemies in your heart, if ever you are driven hither and thither from your steadfastness-wherever you may be in the over our heads. So far so good, was Dick's exact a promise from a child, to do or abstain dark hour-I bid you remember this bright and comment. Take a drop of whiskey, and watch from doing anything. Make known your wishes radiant morning, and this joyful consecration or commands, as the case may be, and let that which you this day have made; and if that hour of darkness there is nothing in the present to sustain you, draw from the magizine of the past, and let memory nerve you to stand faithful unto the end! And when we shall have passed what most men call the river but what has become by faith the rill of death-scarcely wetting the palms of our feet, while we walk across singing triumphs all the way over; if you go before I do, reet me; if I go before, I butter-making: shall look back for you, and reach out joyful hands from among that multitude that shall stand to greet you when you come to your father's kingdom. By and by we shall be with ter is made from sweet cream gathered as free the ransomed of the Lord, and there, crowned with eternal joy, we shall lift up our voices Everything should move on with the regularity forever in praise of Him who hath this day of the sun. To make butter profitable, great loved us and given himself for us. Amen! care must be exercised in milking the cows. to the quantity of butter, but saves the cow

How to BE Nobody .- It is easy to be nobody. and we will tell you how to do it. Go to the drinking saloon to spend your leisure time. You need not drink much now; just a little only to pay, but pay well too. beer or some other drink. In the meantime play dominoes, cheequers, or something else to fit in good butter-1, to the maker in profit the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations kill the time, so that you will be sure not to and reputation for gumption and honest care; read any useful book. If you read let it be the dime novels of the day. Thus go on keep of it; and 3, in health. It is disgraceful to Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, ing your stomach full and your head empty, anyone to do anything and not do it well. A and yourself playing time-killing games and in woman might as well have a bad reputation a few years you'll be nobody, unless, (as is quite for chastity as for a slovenly disregard of the likely) you should turn out a drunkard or a virtue of doing well what she undertakes. The professional gambler, either or which is worse than a nobody. There are any number of young the immoral influence of shabby, poor work be men hanging about saloons, billiard rooms and other rum shops just ready to graduate and be nobodies.

TRUTHS AND TRIFLES.

Ninety-nine in the Shade.

A MIDSUMMER ODE.

Oh for a lodge in a garden of cucumbers! Oh for an iceberg or two at control! Oh for a vale which at midday the dew cumbers Oh for a pleasure trip up to the pole!

Oh for a little one story thermometer, With nothing but Zeroes all ranged in a row! Oh for a big double barreled hygrometer, To a measure this moisture that rolls from my

Oh that this cold world were twenty times colder (That's irony red hot it seemeth to me) Oh for a turn of its dreaded cold shoulder! Oh what a comfort an ague would be!

Oh for a grotto to typify heaven, Scooped in the rock under cataract vast Oh for a winter of discontent even! Oh for wet blankets judiciously cast!

Oh for a soda-fount spouting up boldly From every hot lamp-post against the hot sky Oh for proud maiden to look on me coldly, Freezing my soul with a glance of her eye!

Then oh for a draught from a cup of cold pizen! And oh for a resting place in the cold grave! With a bath in the Styx, where the thick shadow lies on And deepens the chill of its dark-running

wave

It is singular how pious new clothes make streets, which intersected each other, thus part- people. For a whole month after the Misses ing the city into six hundred and twenty-six Flirt got new mantillas they were at church Upon the marriage of one of her companions,

a little girl about eleven years of age, of the same school, said to her parents, "Why, don't you think Amelia is married, and she hasn't gone through fractions yet?" By a curious coincidence, five names on one

page, in the Norwich City Directory for 1870, with all the splender of the ancient oriental read, Slack Thomas, Slow George, Sly John, Small Nathan, and Smart Mary. "So you are going to keep a school?" said young lady to her old aunt. "Well, for my

part, sooner than do that, I would marry a widower with nine children." "I should prefer that myself," was the reply; "but where is the widower?" A wedding in Bridgeport, Connecticut, was interrupted for a moment, the other day, by an apparently sape gentleman, who stepped up to ows. Is it not equally good for anything else?

shoulder, and said in an audible whisper; "Before this little affair goes any further, I would Nebuchadnezzar carried thither a mulattude of like to know one thing-who would build the An Indianian a day or two since got overly 'fatigued," laid down close to a molasses barrel, accidently turned the faucet, and went to sleep with a full stream running on his head

He was discovered after eighteen gallens, full

measure, of the "sweet restorer" had ran

ened him by a fine of eight dollars. "Were you in the fight?" said an officer to an elderly negro on a steamer after taking a fort. "Had a little taste of it, sah." "Stood your ground, did you?" "No, sah; I runs." "Run at the first fire, did you?" "Yes, sah; would hab run sooner if I had known it was over the other. It was certainly one of the comin'." "Why, that's not very creditable to most wonderful works in the world, not except- your courage." "Dat isn't my line, sah-cookin' ing the largest of the pyramids. The perpen my perfeshion." "Well, but have you no redicular measure of the great pyramid is but gard for your reputation?" "Reputation's

> Mr. Jones was afflicted, and thus he told his sorrow: "By dahe is Jodes-Daddle Jodes. I ab the bost biserable bad udder the sud. I ab eterdally catchig code, so that I dever cat talk plaid. I tried everythig id the world to prevedt it; subber ad widter, it's all the sabe. I breathe through by bouth frob Jaduary to Decebber, frob the begiddig to the edd of the year. I've tried every systeb of bedicid, but id vaid. All kides of teas, broths, ad old wibbid dostrubs have bid tried. I've swallowed edough of theb to drowd be; but it's do use. Dothig udder acid, in his water. If worms have been passed, heaved ead keep by feet warb; dothig keeps be give three drams of aloes dissolved in two

frob catchig code Vena and Minard had a slight misunderstanding one day, and Vena, fired with indignation against her big brother, kicked the cat. John ny, who was Vena's favorite brother, saw the performance, and said, "Vena, that cat ain't all Minard's; it's part mine." "Well," said Vena, with a sort of self-satisfied air, "I kicked

A young lady in Galesburg having "set her cap" for a rather large specimen of the oppo-site sex, and having failed to win him, was telling her sorrows to a couple of her confidants, when one of them comforted her with these words: "Never mind, Mollie, there are Babylon, determined to rebuild the city and the as good fish in the sea as ever was caught."

Thirty years ago Alvin Adams began to run an express between New York and Boston. He Immediately upon being bitten the man was did his own work, and the way bill on the first taken in hand by parties who had experience in trip did not amount to four dollars. This was

The following sentence of only thirty four letters contains all the letters of the alphabet : "John quickly extemporized five tow bags." The entire alphabet is also found in these our lines. Some of the children may like to

learn them : "God gives the grazing ox his meat, He quickly hears the sheep's low cry, But man, who tastes his finest wheat, Should joy to lift his praises high."

A Mrs. Simpson, of Toledo, has invested in the lumber business. She is a widow, and can therefore do as she pleases, without "let or hindrance," as the lawvers sav. She not only attends personally to her own buying and sell ing, but owns a canal boat, goes into the woods, purchases trees standing, hires her men, and does it all in the regular way. She does not ask for advance payments, but when her con-tracts are fulfilled, "cash down" is her rule.

Here is a pleasant item for tobacco consumers. In Paris one often sees some person in those who understand the business. The gath- ply of cold water." erer and purchaser of these bits retires with his harvest to some secluded spot, and with a sharp knife carefully hashes the eigar-ends into minute a Boston paper, not to come out there with the made up into packets, and sold at a cheap rate. not enough to go around. If they do come, To sum up all in a few words, try to feel like are carried into temptations, if ever you are voted to the business of picking up cigars.



THE FARM AND THE HOUSEHOLD.

Making Good Butter.

The Practical Farmer discusses prudently on

It is just as easy to make good, sweet, clean

butter as to make poor butter. The best but-

from milk as possible. To make good butter

requires more than ordinary care and attention.

We would add that there is a threefold bene-

reader may be surprised at this remark, but if

fully considered, we shall be justified in the

APPLYING STRAW TO GRASS LAND .- J. Wil-

kinson writes the Rural New Yorker: "I hope

that grain-growing farmers will test, this year,

the economy of applying all the straw not re-

quired for feeding and bedding animals, to grass

land, by spreading it evenly on the surface as

a mulch. A mulch of clean straw, applied on

land in winter grain, and newly seeded with

grass, I have known to produce beneficial ef-

fects, making the value of the straw thus used

fully twelve dollars per ton. I know of no use

generally, as from applying it as a top dressing

"If the condition of the soil newly seeded is

such that it would be injudicious to haul over

it after seeding, it may be deferred until the

first freeze that will bear the teams and vehicles,

when it may be applied, and thus frequent freez

is more injurious to young grain and grass."-

Charcoal for Horses' Wind .-- Many years

ago I remember a horse being brought into the

yard of Joseph Bignal, a celebrated man for

hardly move from distress. In a very few days

this animal did its regular work as hunter, with

perfect ease and comfort for itself. 'lar water

was the cure. Tar is carbon, and charcoal is

also carbon, charcoal in powder is more easily

given than tar water. I have tried it with

Top-Dressing with Staple Manure.—Some

one has said truthfully that "Nature is an

open book." We may add that every intelli-

gent human being can read her book with ut

a master; for its lessons are plain, practica!,

and unmistakable. We were led into these re-

flections by a simple observation one day while

passing through a large pasture where, the year

before, a herd of cattle had been kept. We

noticed huge tufts of grass-dark and rich in

color-tall and rank, being four or five times

better than the surrounding grass. These tufts

were thickly scattered over the field, and we

asked ourselves the cause. On taking a sharp

stick and uprooting one of them, we found

cattle manure the basis of the growth. The

SALTING ANIMALS .- A correspondent of an

Eastern agricultural paper thus gives his mode

of salting his farm animals: Salting is liable

to be carried to excess. Farm animals some-

times require a free portion of salt as a medi-

system requires in health. He says: "In

feeding milch cows salt regularly every other

day, and give only a small quantity. The measure from which I feed and the salt are

close at hand. I should say I use about as

put into the same quantity of bread; and ac-

cording to the expressed opinion of several

writers, this would be a very consistent course

to pursue, as all admit the healthy tendency of

Domestic Recipes.

How to Destroy Red Ants .- If "A. L. B.,"

who inquires, in your paper of May 26, how to

get rid of red ants, will take a white china plate,

and spread a thin covering of common lard over

it on the floor or shelf infested by the trouble-

some insects, she will be pleased at the result.

Stirring them up every morning is all that is

necessary to set the trap again. A young

bachelor sends this receipt, having used it with

perfect success in his aunt's closet. G. E. W.

Indigestion in Horses .- Whenever the evil is

noticed the animal must have a piece of rock

salt and chalk constantly placed in his rack,

ounces of oil of turpentine and a pint of gruel.

subsequently be administered twice a day, to

impart tone to the digestive organs. Turning

year, when it can be benefitted by exercise and

fresh air, will be found to be very beneficial .-

RATTLESNAKE BITES .- The pest of our huck-

leberry mountains is the rattlesnake, and as the

berrying season is approaching, we give place

to the following method of curing the bite of

that venomous reptile. The case is vouched for

"A Savannah man was recently bitten by

a rattlesnake in the right fore-arm about two

inches from the wrist. The venom of this

snake must have been strong, as the reptile was

than perhaps in any other fruit. It is an oo-

bud, which gives more strength to the bunch."

The Prairie Farmer gives a column to the

consideration of the "summer care of hogs."

and succeed in gobbling up any Hoosiers, they

had better take along an extra wig.

ject to keep the fruiting wood always low down

American Stock Journal.

by the New York Express:

twenty-two years old, accor

-Rural New Yorker.

salt in proper quantities."

charcoal (carbon.)-London Field.

Rural New Yorker.

for grass land, in autumn or early winter.

strength of that comparison.



To Debilitated Persons, To Dyspeptics, To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,

To those Having no Appetite,

To those with Broken Down Constitutions.

To Nervous People, To Children Wasting Away.

To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs, Or suffering with any of the following Symptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach.

such as Con-

stipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or To milk clean is important. It not only adds Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stamach, Nausea, from positive injury. Let a farmer or his dairy Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullget the name of keeping a "good article" of ness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour butter in every respect, and he will find it not Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, 2, to the consumer in the increased enjoyment Dots or webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs,

&c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

A Bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind, Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or Vital Principle of Roots, Herbs, and Barks, (or, as medicinally termed, Extracts,) the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gal lons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used of straw from which so great a profit will result in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they cannot make drunking and thawing prevented, than which nothing ards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in keeping hunters, at Croydon. The horse was when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA very much affected in the wind, and could connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitbottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner dent, Post Office Box 191, Washington, D. C. that the extreme bitterness of the bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of most beneficial effect, and I think it stands to the Tonic is \$1.50 per Bottle, which many per-sons that the removal of the noxious gass sons think too high. They must take into considerable working men and forward it to the Bureau at least one working men and forward it to the Bureau at least one and flatulence from the stomach of the horse, sideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed workingmen, and forward it to the Bureau at least one month before the meeting of the National Labor Union, that must improve the wind and condition. Tar is to be of a pure quality. A poor article could frequently given with benefit in cases of chronic | be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not disease of the respiratory organs; but its effects | better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefited by it, will most certainly be cheated.

SEC. 1. Each local organization or representative shall pay tax of ten cents annually per member. The tax of an organization shall be paid on the presentation of the credental take part in the deligent; and no delegate shall be allowed to take part in the deliberations of the Union until the tax is are totally different from these produced by cle? A medicinal preparation should contain

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC

HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILL.

Will cure you. They are the greatest BLOOD PURIFIERS

tutts were just the size of the droppings. The Known to the Medical world, and will eradi lesson taught was that such manure was superb as a top-dressing for grass-nelds and meadcate diseases arising from impure blood. Debility of the Digestive Organs, or Diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known reme-

Remember that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES Are the oldest remedies now before the public cine, when the digestion is disordered; but, if for the cure of Dyspepsia, Debility, Liver Com-

dealt out regularly, a small portion is all the plaint, &c. Remember that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Is composed of the ingredients of the Bitters. combined with pure Santa Cruz Rum, flavoring much salt with the meal as a skillful cook would Extracts, &c., and is one of the most agreeable preparations ever offered to the public.

Remember. That these remedies have cured more cases of

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Have been certified to by persons occupying the most dignified positions, both publicly and Remember that

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC. Will renew your strength, give you a good appe-

tite, and enable your stomach to digest Remember that

and a little pipe-clay magnesia, or other anti-HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC, Half an ounce each of ginger, and gentian, Will cure every case of MARASMUS, or Wastand half a drachm of sulphate of iron, should

ing Away of the Body. Remember that the animal out to grass in the spring of the

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES Are the medicines you require to purify the blood excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN.

Or Substitute for Mercury Pills. TWO PILLS A DOSE. he most powerful, yet innocent, Vegetable

Cathartic known.

trip did not amount to four dollars. This was the treatment of snake bites, and they applied the humble beginning of a business of immense wealth and importance.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these tobacco poultices to the bites, and plied him act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, acceptance of their effect relations. Let any man who will, take after the virus had rapidly spread up the arm and insensibility had supervened. Yet this treatment had saved the man's life."

Stomach, and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many trades and Labor Unions," and will have a tradestry of the latter of the lat PRUNING THE GRAPEVINE.—In answer to an inquiry, the Gardener's Monthly says: "It is very difficult to advise how to prune, without to have to be proved any before the control of the cont times more powerful, acting and searching than the plants to be pruned are before us. As a from the injurious results attached to the use of general rule, those who advise to prune not at that mineral.

should be used in connection with the Pills. on the vine, and this cannot be done without pruning. So also where the leaves are crowded, some must be thinned to allow proper light to the rest. Again, the fruiting branches are to the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, regulates the Liver, and gives strength, energy, and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and the good of our common country.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GER-MAN REMEDIES that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the the gist of which is: " Do not neglect food now, Druggist to induce you to take anything else that the streets picking up bits of cigars which have been dropped by smokers. Waiters at the cafes obtain quite a revenue by the refuse of cigars obtain quite a revenue by the refuse of cigars found under the tables, and which they sell to found under the tables, and which they sell to found under the tables, and which they sell to found under the tables, and which they sell to found under the tables, and which they sell to found under the tables, and which they sell to found under the tables, and which they sell to found under the tables, and which they sell to found under the tables, and which they sell to found under the tables, and which they sell to found under the tables, and which they sell to found under the tables, and which they sell to found under the tables, and which they sell to found under the tables, and which they sell to found under the tables, and which they sell to found under the tables, and which they sell to found under the tables, and which they sell to found under the tables, and victory and success will perch upon our ban-larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent of the wheel, and victory and success will perch upon our ban-larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent obtained to the wheel, and victory and success will perch upon our ban-larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent of the wheel, and victory and success will perch upon our ban-larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent of the wheel, and victory and success will perch upon our ban-larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent of the wheel, and victory and success will perch upon our ban-larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent of the wheel, and victory and success will perch upon our ban-larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent of the wheel, and victory and success will perch upon our ban-larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent of the wheel, and victory and success will perch upon our ban-larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent of the wheel, and victory and success wi Store, No. 631 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

> An Indiana girl warns Yankee girls, through CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor, Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists,
Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Jan 1-eowly

Sella Martin,
Isaiah C. Weirs,
Anthony Bowen,
ap7-6m.

OF THE NATIONAL LABOR UNION.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the National Labor Union, and its jurisdiction shall be confined to the United States.

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE II. SEC. 1. The National Labor Union shall be composed of such organizations as may now or hereafter exist, having for their object the amelioration and advancement of the condition of those who labor for a living.

SEC. 2. Each organization shall be entitled to one representative, and each State Labor Union to three for the State at large in the National Labor Union, provided that representative derive their election direct from the organization they

hold their office until their successors are duly elected. They shall consist of a President, Vice President, Recording and

Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee SEC 2. The above-named officers shall constitute a Bureau Sac. 3. There shall be one Vice President for each State,

Territory, and the District o. Columbia, to be chosen by the State Labor Unions where they exist. Where there are no State Labor Unions, by the State Labor Conventions at their next meeting preceding the annual meeting of the National If neither elect a Vice President, then the National Labor Union shall have power to appoint at their

APTICLE IV. Sec. 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the National Labor Union and the "Bur-au of Labor," and preserve order and enforce the laws. He shall sign all orders for money drawn on the Tressurer by the S-cr-tary, and be ments emanating from his office, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Bureau of Labor, and the interest of the various organizations in the several States demand. SEC. 2. The Vice President shall, in the absence or disabili-ties of the President, perform the duties of his office.

SEC. 1. The Recording Secretary shall keep a correct account of the proceedings of the National Labor Union and Bureau of Labor. He shall fill all blanks, and write all orders for money on the Treasurer. He shall keep a debit and credit account, and shall report the condition of the finances at each meeting of the Bureau of Labor, and perform such other service as may be required by the National Labor Union and Bureau of Labor. In his absence the As-sistant Secretary shall perform the duties of his office.

Sec. 1. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys, pay all bills and orders that may be drawn on him, and properly attested. He shall keep a debit and credit account, and re-port at each meeting of the Bureau of Labor. He may be required to give such bonds with such security as the Bu

each month, at such time and places, as the interest of the Union may require. They shall fill all vacancies in said Bureau. They shall have power to grant charters to the various organizations in the different States. In connection with the President they shall advise and superintend the organization of Labor Unions, land, loan, building, and cooperative associations generally, in the different States. They shall inquire into and inform the various organizations as to when where and how money can be obtained in when as to when, where, and how money can be obtained, in what sums, and at what rate of interest, and what security will be required. They shall give especial attention to protecting the rights of the workingmen of the various organizations chartered by the National Labor Unions in bringing to justice those who may rob them of their wages, the bringing about such legislation in the several States as may be necessary for the interest and advancement of the cond of the laboring classes.

such recommendations as they may think necessary.
Sec. 4. They shall, in connection with the President, act as

ARTICLE VIII.

the reports may be printed for the use and benefit of the National Labor Union at its annual meetings. ARTICLE IX.

be called by the President, upon the request of the Bureau of ARTICLE XL .- ORDER OF BUSINESS. 1. Report of Committee on Credentials.

3. Reading of minutes. 4 Report of Bureau of Labor. 5. Report of standing and special committeef. 6. Report of local organizations.

9. Adjournment. ARTICLE XII.

Prospectus of the National Labor Union and Bureau of Labor of the United States of

Fellow Citizens and Workingmen of the United States: The question of the hour is, How can the workingman best improve his condition? This question is not only being agreated in the United States, but throughout the civilized world. The universal law of our existence is: "In the swea of thy face thou shait eat thy bread." We desire to impress you with this fact, that it is a Divine law, that we must laor, and that the comforts of life can only be attained b

that is, every man should try and receive an exchange for his labor, which, by proper economy and investment, will, in the future, place him in the position of those on whom he is now dependent for a living. At least it should be your as-piration to become the owner of your own homestead and place that homestead beyond the reach of want and poverty. As workingmen we can only possess these blessings by being industrious with our brains and hands, temperate in our

you upon the best and most speedy means to better your ondition in the United States. We look with painful emotions upon the present condition of colored labor in the several States. Disorg nized, poorly

eformers of our times-We advise you, 1st, to immediately organize, because labor can only protect itself when organized; that is, by being organized thoroughly, you have the command of capital. You receive better pay for your labor. You learn where and how to invest your labor to better advantage. You learn the value of the capital invested with your labor—how to respect that capital, and make that capital respect your labor. You

learn how and where to create employment, to give your-selves work when you are debarred by opposite combina-tions. You learn the wants of your fellow workmen and how to provide for them.

In a word, without organization, you stand in danger of being exterminated. You cannot expect to be profitably employed, and the trades will soon die out in the race. With organization you will find employment, you will force opposite combinations to recognize your claims to work without restriction because of our color, and open the way for your children to learn trades and move forward in the for your children to tearn trades and move forward in the enjoyment of all the rights of American itizenship. How shall you organize? We answer call a general meeting of the workingmen in every city and town, and after discussing the importance of organization, appoint a committee of one from each branch of trade or labor represented, to prepare a plan for organization. When they have reported a plan then appoint your committee on constitution and permanent rganization. When they report, proceed immediately to form yourselves into an association, send a copy of your constitution and list of officers to the Bureau of Labor, and get your charter. We would advise, where there is a sufficient number of any particular branch, that they organize separate a sociations. As each man desires to follow that business for which he has been educated. As a constitution for the government of a carpenters' association will not suit for the government of a laborers' association, it is important that you organize each oranch separately. Five mea

with five hundred men of several branches. Mix d organizations have always proven disasterous to the labor reform movement, except in delegated bodies. The above organizations referred to, are simple organizations for the protect tion of labor and wages.
We would call your attention to, and advise, 2nd that you form yourselves into co-operative Trades Unions. While these are the most beneficial associations of modern times, they require much judgment, and intellectual ability to make them a success. They seem to be a necessity at this time in order to furnish employment to colored men in many States in the Union. We could not furnish a general plan of organization. Each particular association must be governed by special rules. We can only advise you how to organize, when you inform the Bureau what you propose to organto take a given amount of stock, and pay that in weekly or monthly installments until they have enough to commence business with, so that, by a comfination of their money and

tendency to strengthen and perpetuate them. Experience

4. In order to effect a more thorough organization of the colored workingmen of the United States, and advise and enlighten them upon all questions affecting their interest and battle with the prejudices manifested because of our culiar position, the National Labor Convention has a opted all are as much in error as those who are always cutting away. There are cases where both rules hold good, each in its way. In the both rules hold good, each in its way. In the line cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and In case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dyspepsia, and In case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dyspepsia, Dyspepsia, Dyspepsia, Dyspepsia, Dyspepsia, Dyspepsia, Dyspepsi demand for labor, value of real estate, forms of organiza-tion, and to meet all questions, national and local, affecting

Keep your Bowels active with the Phis, and to the good of our common country.

As we shall have one or more agents, who shall travel in

ISAAC MYERS, President. GEORGE T DOWNING, Vice President. LEWIS H. DOUGLASS, Secretary. CHARLES H. PETERS, Assistant Secreta Colin CRUSOR, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

claim to represent. ARTICLE III. SEC. 1. The officers of the National Labor Union shall be elected annually on the third day of the session, and shall

regular annual meeting.
SEC 4. The Bureau of Labor shall be located in the city of

Washington, D. C. the custodian of the seal, which shall be affixed to all docu-

ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTICLE VII.

Sec. 1. The Bureau of Labor shall meet at least once in each month, at such time and places, as the interest of the

SEC. 2. They shall regulate the salary of the President, Sec. 2. They shall regulate the salary of the President, Secretary, and such other officers as may be necessary to ac-complish the objects of the National Labor Union. Sec. 3. They shall report annually to the National Labor Union the condition of the various organizations, also the general condition of colored labor in the United States, with

SEC. 1. Seven members, in any organization, shall be suffi-cient to apply for a charter, which shall be granted on the payment of five dollars.

SEC. 1. The meeting of the National Labor Union shall be held on the second Monday of December in each year; and shall commence its session at 12 M SEC. 2. Special meetings of the National Labor Unions may

Roll of members.

Unfinished business. . New business. Sec. 1. This Constitution shall only be altered or amended at the regular annual meetings of the National Labor Union by a two-third vote of all members present.

America.

It should be the aim of every man to become a capitalist

habits, and economical with our means.

It is the duty of our National Labor Union, and more particularly the Bureau of Labor created by your delegates asembled from nearly every State in the Union, to advise with

disease of the Digestive Organs than all others combined.

Remember that

disease of the Digestive Organs than all others combined.

Remember that

disease of the Digestive Organs than all others combined.

Remember that

of any one branch organized, can accomplish more in the interest of that particular branch, than being associated

As we shall have one or more agents, who shall travel in-and through all the States to assist you in organizing all the departments of labor, we hope that every man will make himself an agent to take the paper, and see that his neighbor has one also, until it may be found in every house in the country.
Our course is onward! Let every man put his shoulder to

ceedings of the Convention.